1: Metraux E-5 (1934-1935) 1940
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six to ten feet high" and attributes the disappearance of the tree to the ravages of cattle and sheep. In 1885 Thomson (215, p. 456) and Cooke (54, p. 705) saw "small clumps of Edwardsia, Broussonetia and hibiscus, but all were dead, having been stripped of their bark by the flocks of sheep, which roam at will over the island. None of these trees were over 10 feet high." The biggest trunk they saw measured 5 inches in diameter. Today the only *toro-miro* on the island is growing in the bottom of Rano-kao, protected by rocks from voracious sheep. Its trunk is about 4 inches thick. It has been fully described by Skottsberg (208, vol. 2, pp. 73-74, 77) who considers it an endemic species.

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HAU

Hau trees (*Triumfetta semitriloba*) were seen by early visitors to the island. The fibers of *hau* bark were twisted into string and rope, and its wood was used for producing fire. Now only a few *hau* grow in the interior of Rano-kao.

MAKOI

The *makoi* (*Thespesia populnea*) is a rare tree on Easter Island. Neither Fuentes nor Skottsberg saw a single specimen. However the tree did grow there in the eighteenth century. G. Forster (84, vol. I, p. 569) speaks of "some bushes of the Hibiscus populneus which is common also in the Society Islands where it is one of the numerous plants made use to dye yellow." G. Forster (83) reports *Hibiscus bacciferus* which is considered identical with *Thespesia populnea*. The wood of one of the tablets in the Museum für Völkerkunde at Vienna (22869) has been analyzed as *Thespesia populnea* by Conrad and Guillaumin of the Muséum National d'histoire naturelle of Paris (131, p. 68).

This tree is frequently alluded to in legend and songs. It is considered one of the trees introduced by Hotu-matua and there is a song (p. 353) about "spinning tops" made of *makoi* fruits. Different objects were pointed out to me as being made of *makoi*. The only *makoi* trees that I saw were growing on the side of the high cliffs of Poike where they cannot be reached, though I was able to collect many dry fruits at the base of the cliffs. These were subsequently identified in Paris as the fruit of *Thespesia populnea*. In Tahiti and Mangaia, children make their tops of the fruit of the *Thespesia*.

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MARIKURU

The exploring party sent by Captain Cook (53, vol. 1, p. 285) found at the southwest corner of the island "a small shrub whose wood was white and brittle, and in some measure, as also its leaves, resembling the ash." G. Forster (83, p. 178) identifies it as the *Sapindus saponaria*. The native name, *marikuru*, has been recorded by Cooke (54, p. 722) who describes it as a variety of the ash tree. According to Fuentes there were some trees of *Sapindus* near Tahai on the west coast and in Hotu-iti in 1911. The Bishop Museum herbarium has specimens of leaves and branches of *marikuru* collected recently in the interior of Rano-kao and classified as *Sapindus saponaria*.

A white color substance was extracted from the rotten stumps or branches of the *marikuru*. Fuentes (85, p. 323) says that the fruits of the *Sapindus* were used for necklaces.

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SANDALWOOD

Sandalwood, *naunau* (*Santalum*), is first referred to from Easter Island by G. Forster (84, vol. 1, p. 583) in discussing the wooden hand now in the British Museum: "The wood of which it was made was the rare perfumed wood of Taheitee, with the chips of which they communicate fragrance to their oils." Cooke (54, p. 722) translates the word *naunau* as "bastard sandalwood." The *naunau* figures among the trees that Hotu-matua introduced on the island. My informant gave "sandal" as the Spanish equivalent for the word *naunau* and remarked that the tree had entirely disappeared since the time of Salmon (between